

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

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## THE NORTHWESTERN

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### Republican Ticket.

National  
For President.  
**WM. McKINLEY**, of Ohio.  
For Vice-President.  
**GARRETTA HOBART**, of N. J.

State  
Governor..... J. H. MCCOLL  
Lieutenant-Governor..... ORLANDO TEFPT  
Secretary of State..... JOEL A. PIPER  
Auditor..... P. O. HEDDLEND  
Attorney-General..... C. E. CASEY  
Supt. of Pub. Inst..... H. R. CORBETT  
Commissioner..... H. C. RUSSELL  
Supreme Judge..... ROBERT RYAN  
Regent..... M. P. KINKAID  
W. G. WHITMORE

### ELECTORS.

At Large..... J. E. Houtz, Lancaster  
First District..... F. J. Stadiek, Saline  
Second District..... A. C. Foster, Douglas  
Third District..... Sol Draper, Knox  
Fourth District..... G. A. Derby, Seward  
Fifth District..... J. L. McPhoeley, Kearney  
Sixth District..... M. L. Friese, Valley

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Sixth District..... A. E. CADY

### Republican Senatorial Convention.

The Republican electors of the 15 Senatorial District of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from the counties comprising the same, to meet in convention in the town of Revena on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Senator from said district.

Buffalo county is entitled to 19 delegates and Sherman county to 5 delegates,  
**HENRY C. ANDREWS**,  
Chairman Sen. Cen't. Com.

The populists of this town seemed to be more interested when the Chicago convention convened than they do over the populist convention now on. Then you could hear news over the wire almost ever hour.

This nation was in debt \$2,600,000,000 at the close of the war. Under thirty years of republican rule and a high protective tariff it was steadily reduced until at the close of Ben Harrison's term it was less than \$840,000,000.

Our reporter, while out looking for news from the great dem-pop convention now in progress at St. Louis consulted the pop bulletin board which was so profusely decorated, and kept hot with telegrams from the democrat convention lately held in Chicago, found only the following monotonous saying, "J. W. Long," "Dance at Opera house to night." "God music."

The opposition are publishing what they claim to be extracts of James G. Blaine's "silver speech." Blaine is dead now, and of course these so called extracts have some weight with those who do not know but what they are correct. Why don't they produce some of Mr. Blaine's speeches in full and back their statements with substantial and convincing evidence if there is anything in it. Four years ago they were denouncing Blaine politically, now they pretend to be quoting him to capture the republican voters for the free silver craze

Did you ever take notice that it is the old line democratic wing of the populist party that is so rampant for fusion, and so desperately anxious to feed the whole pop party back to democracy where it first originated. Most of the middle-of-the-road fellows are old time republicans and are opposed to fusion. The fact is that it is time for the democrats to make a break and get back to their first love, and they are doing so and exusing themselves by saying that Bryan is for free silver, and of course are carrying all the republican wing of that organization they say with them. It matters not what the populist convention does, the democratic element will vote for Bryan anyway, while the republican element will either have to go it alone or choose between Bryan and McKinley.

### A. E. CADY'S VIEW OF THE MONEY QUESTION.

The following letter from the pen of Hon. A. E. Cady, republican candidate for congress to the editor of the St. Paul Phonograph, in answer to an editorial published in that paper, is very interesting, and should be read by all voters of this district. It touches upon the money question and clearly defines his position upon that issue:

PETER EBBSON, Editor Phonograph:  
My Dear Sir:—I have read your account of the North Platte convention which resulted in my nomination for congress, and I wish to thank you for the kindly sentiment of your reference to myself. The respect and confidence of the people with whom I have cast my lot is to me far dearer than the accomplishment of any political ambition. I observe that your one objection to my candidacy, and to which you call the particular attention of your readers, is that I stand upon a platform opposed to the best interests of the people of this state. I say to you frankly, if I believed this to be true, if I thought my success, or the principles that I advocate, would either continue or add to the burdens which now oppress the people of Nebraska, I would withdraw from the contest.

Everything I have in the world, every hope, every ambition lies with the boundaries of my adopted state. Here I have lived since the days of my early manhood—here was the first home building, here my first children were born. Every tie of home, friends and material interests, appeal to me, and to have said that I would advocate a policy opposed to the best interests of our people sounds to me not unlike a charge of treason. Can you give any reason, moral or material, why I should do so? It becomes then a question of judgement and experience to determine who represents the best interests of the people. Let me briefly give the reasons for the faith that is in me. The two cardinal principles of the republican platform are protection and sound money. My devotion to the former is based upon the country's experience with and without it. Every deviation previous to the war resulted disastrously. The revenue tariff of 1820 reduced the country to abject poverty, threw the workmen into idleness and destroyed the home market of the American farmer. The value of wheat at that time can be determined by the fact that it required a barrel of flour to buy a pound of tea. A revenue tariff in 1837 closed our factories, and for the first time in our history soap houses were opened to feed American working men. Wheat sold in Ohio for 8 cents a bushel. The panic that ensued lost to this nation as much money as was required to suppress the late rebellion and it left the country so poor that in 1840 an agent was sent to Europe to borrow ten million dollars to pay the running expenses of the government, and he could find no one with enough confidence in our ability to pay to make the loan. A popular loan was advertised and a few hundred thousand dollars subscribed at rates of interest running as high as 32 per cent. The cry of the working men was, according to the papers of date, "Give us work, give us work at your own terms. Our families are starving." And during all this period there was on the statute books a law providing for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 but no protection. The next tariff reform measure was followed by the panic of 1857 with all its attendant miseries, and when in 1861 Abraham Lincoln took the reins of government he found a bankrupt treasury and a ruined credit. A protective tariff was again enacted. It imparted new life. Means were raised to carry on the civil war, and when that was brought to a successful conclusion the country was left with a debt approximating \$2,600,000,000. Under a protective tariff we saw that debt steadily reduced until it reached \$40,000,000. Under the administration of President Harrison the war debt diminished nearly three hundred million dollars, thereby saving \$11,000,000 annual interest charges. When Mr. Cleveland was elected in 1882 the people were employed and the country was prosperous. With his advent to power protection was again threatened. What has been the result? We have seen deficiencies in the government revenues. We have seen the interest bearing debt increased \$262,000,000. We have seen the annual interest increase \$10,000,000.

We have seen manufacturers close, hundreds of thousands of men and women thrown into idleness, we have heard them crying for work with all the energy of despair, and compelled day after day to eat the bread of charity. We have witnessed the repeal of the reciprocity law, designed to give us an increased market for our bread stuffs and meats, and with this added to the decreased consumption resulting from wide spread idleness, we have seen the value of every product of the field and farm depreciate in value. And yet in the face of all this we are now told that on trouble relates not to the tariff but the money question. We cannot forget that when we had exactly the same money conditions and a different tariff we were prosperous, and we know that if a policy is adopted that will again give the people employment, again make them wage earners and circulators of money that we may look to the future with hope. But we are given to understand that the tariff question is settled, that this is the ideal condition, that the results are satisfactory.

Do you candidly think that a settlement of the money question by the same party and with similar results would be satisfactory? And yet what more have we to hope for? I observe with what persistency reference is made to the republican platform as "gold," and its advocate as a "gold bug," and with that same assumption of virtue that the Mohammedan refers to the "dog of a Christian," and with equally as much reason. The republican platform demands that the present gold standard be maintained until an international agreement for the free coinage of silver can be perfected. There is but one interpretation; that all of our money, gold, paper, or silver, shall be one and the same value, and the standard of that value shall be gold, as it is and has been during the most prosperous years of our nation's life. I cannot understand what possible objection can be urged to that plank. You certainly do not want the silver and paper to be worth less than gold. I observe in the free coinage discussion care is taken to insist that silver will advance to parity with gold, so that standard appears to be the free silver man's objective point.

I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver under such conditions as will enable us to keep what money we have and receive the permanent benefit of all additional coinage. Can prudence go farther? Would you be willing to adopt the converse of this proposition? Your objection to me is that I do not advocate the police of allowing the mine owners to take a piece of silver worth fifty cents to the mint and have it stamped a dollar. I certainly believe it to be fraught with the greatest danger and if carried out productive of results serious to every interest in the country. The commercial value of the silver that enters into composition of a dollar is approximately one half the value you propose to stamp on its face. The government stamp will not raise its value perceptibly. Why? Because the coin rests entirely on its own value, it is not redeemable, it is not interchangeable, the government assumes no responsibility and its value must and will be determined by the price of silver throughout the world. Do you for one moment imagine that by the passage of a law in the United States the value of all the silver in the world can be doubled? And yet unless that be true this country will go to a silver standard at once the \$25,000,000 of gold will go out of circulation and instead of having more money we will have infinitely less. You are a candid man. Would you advocate a policy that would lead to this perilous contraction of the currency? And yet you must concede that this result will follow unless you succeed in doubling the value of silver throughout the world. How is this to be accomplished? India has \$950,000,000 of silver. Do we understand that by the passage of a free coinage law in the United States that silver at once assumes the purchasing power of 1,900,000,000? That surpasses the dream of the Indian juggler. China has \$750,000,000 of silver and by the touch of this magic wand of Legislation is this to be transformed and become a value of \$1,500,000,000? Some one urges that if the law of this country makes silver worth \$1.29 an ounce it must be so elsewhere. Very true. But the law will not make it worth \$1.29 in anything but itself. The law will simply determine that \$1.29 of silver is worth \$1.29 in silver. That

is true today. In advocating the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 independent of any other nation you ignore two important facts. First, that when silver was formerly at par with gold in the mints of the entire commercial world with the exception of England were open to its coinage. The only countries of consequence whose mints are now open are China and Mexico. The closing of the mints of the world to the free coinage of silver is urged as the reason for its depreciation and if this is true is not the difficulty international. And is not the remedy international? If it required ten horses to pull the load can you expect one though he be the largest, to pull it alone, and if you insist on it won't you kill your horse? Another fact you ignore is the increased supply of silver. Do you realize that during the twenty-one years subsequent to 1873 the world's production of silver was as much as during the previous one hundred years? Do you expect the United States to alone shoulder that additional burden? Do you realize what has been done for silver in recent years? Let us briefly examine. There is a constant recurrence of the statement that the people of the world have had taken from them one half of their money. In 1873 the coined silver of the world amounted to \$1,815,000,000. Today it is 4,000,000,000. Does not that show that the silver money of the world has been more than doubled during the last twenty-two years? During that time the world's production of silver has been 3,000,000,000 and the above record shows that more than 70 per cent was coined into money. You assume that the republican party is unfriendly to silver. Let me call your attention to the fact that in the fifteen years from 1878 to '93 there was added to the monetary system of this country \$625,000,000 of silver, more than one fourth of all the silver produced in the world during that period, more than 1/4 of all the coined silver in the world in 1873.

All of this silver, however, was coined by the Government on its own account. The silver was bought at the market price and whatever margin remained went to the government. This was not and is not satisfactory to the mine owner, he wants the freedom of the mint, he wants the privilege of having his piece of silver stamped a dollar though the judgement of the world says it is worth but fifty cents. It is a demand without a parallel in history, and the very suggestion of its success will be watched for with anxiety and fear.

Very Respectfully,  
A. E. CADY.

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